| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 129.70 | - 516.80 |
| 15. | West Bengal | 6.60 | - 271.00 |
| 16 | Assam | - 17.20 | - 339.90 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2.40 | - 26.60 |
| | TOTAL: SURPLUS | 388.90 | 719.40 |
| | LOSS | 504.50 | (2775.30) |
| | NET LOSS | 115.60 | 2055.90 |

**Indigenisation of Oil Industry**

*249. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open up more areas for oil exploration to foreign companies; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) how far the oil related industry has been indigenised; and

(c) what programme has been undertaken in this connection and what problems are coming in the way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) An exercise has been initiated to decide if areas can again be offered for exploration by private oil companies.

(b) There has been a notable progress in the indigenisation of the industries supplying equipment, materials and rendering services to the oil related industry. Nearly half of the equipment and materials purchased and services obtained by oil related industry are through indigenous sources.

(c) In order to promote the efficient indigenisation of oil field equipment, the Govt. have announced various concessions which include:—

(i) Supplies of oil field equipment to ONGC and OIL are being treated as deemed exports.

(ii) Subcontractors to main manufacturers are also granted status of deemed exporters.

(iii) Import of raw materials and components required for manufacture of such oil field equipment is allowed at a concessional duty.

(iv) Equipment required for rendering oil field services are allowed to be imported duty free for offshore operations and at a concessional duty for onshore operations.

(v) Indigenous suppliers of oil field equipment and services to ONGC and OIL are given a price preference: 15 to 35% for equipment and 10 to 40% for services 'vis-a-vis the lowest technically acceptable foreign offer.

Indigenisation is a continuous process and further acceleration of this process is related to cost competitiveness and adoption of appropriate technology by the indigenous industry.

**Impact of coal price increase on the losses of Coal India Limited**

*250. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent increase in coal price by the Coal India Limited will be able to cover up some of the losses;

(b) if so, how much are the losses at present; and

(c) to what extent the losses have increased and to what extent they are likely to be covered up with the recent hike in coal prices?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the year 1987-88 Coal India Limited suffered a loss of Rs. 224.64 crores as against a loss of Rs. 331.75 crores during 1986-87. For the year 1988-89 the price increase effective from 1.1.1989 is likely to yield around Rs. 173 crores to the Coal India Limited.

**Ensuring implementation of fixed prices of certain formulations of drugs**

*251. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2035 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that the prices of formulations based on Dextropropoxyphene have been implemented by the drug companies;

(b) if so, how; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps Government now propose to take to ensure the implementation of the fixed prices?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) The Company concerned made a representation against the prices fixed by the Government and the same was disposed of by revising the prices of formulations as per Category-II with 100% MAPE. As envisaged under Para 24 of DPCO, 1987 it was incumbent upon the Company to have implemented the prices already fixed pending disposal of their representation. For such cases, the State Drugs Controllers have been asked to take necessary action as envisaged in the DPCO. Recently, the attention of the Chief Ministers of all States has also been drawn through a circular letter emphasizing upon them the need to enforce the prices fixed by the Government of India.

**Redressal of grievances of striking I.O.C. workers**

*252. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:
SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Questions 568 and 686 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 1989 and state:

(a) whether the LPG supply in Northern India has been deteriorating due to dharnas, demonstrations and work to rule by Indian Oil Corporation workers;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b) A section of the IOC workmen had resorted to 'work to rule' in the first week of February, 1989 in pursuance of their demands for revision of pay scales and better service conditions. This led to a temporary disruption of LPG supplies to the consumers in certain pockets.

(c) The matter has since been settled between the management and the workmen, and the situation is normal.